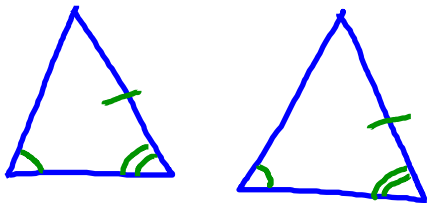
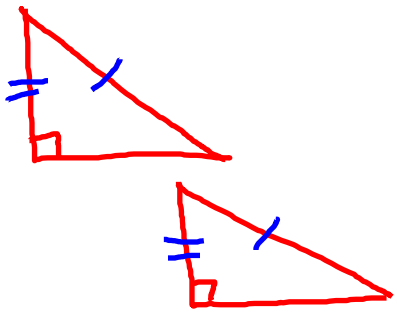
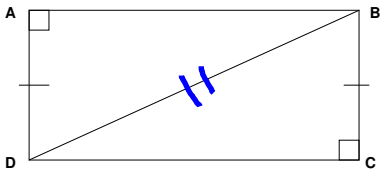
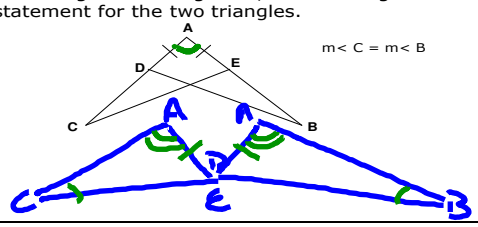
Vocabulary Sheet for Lesson 4-5

Definition	Diagram/ Notes
<u>AAS Theorem:</u> The first theorem that assures congruence is the angle-angle-side theorem. If two angles and a non-included side of one triangle are congruent to two angles and a non-included side of another triangle, then the triangles are congruent	
<u>HL Theorem:</u> The second theorem that assures congruence is the hypotenuse-leg theorem. If a hypotenuse and a leg of one right triangle are congruent to a hypotenuse and a leg of another right triangle, then the triangles are congruent	
Example 1 State the postulate that proves the triangles congruent (if there isn't one just write *none*). If the triangles are congruent, write a congruence statement for the two triangles.  	HL $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle CDB$

Example 2

- State the postulate that proves the triangles congruent (if there isn't one just write *none*). If the triangles are congruent, write a congruence statement for the two triangles.

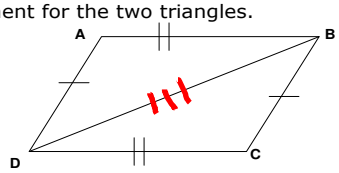


AAS

$\Delta ACE \cong \Delta ABD$

Example 3

- State the postulate that proves the triangles congruent (if there isn't one just write *none*). If the triangles are congruent, write a congruence statement for the two triangles.



SSS

$\Delta ABD \cong \Delta CDB$